

HALLOWELL, DEC. 7. 1842.

"There is but one proper and natural mode by which the slaves of the South can be emancipated, and that is by the legislative authority; AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WITHHELD.—*George Washington.*

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

For President, A. D. 1844,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

C. C. B.

Hebrew Law.

Another peculiarity was the care to incite humanity and mercy. Of this law for the protection of birds and their young is an instance.

It is that no man shall kill another.

It may seem a little masterful, but it is significant. He that is merciful in small things is human in great.

Exemption from military exposure for one year after ploughing a field, or building a house, or smiting a wife is another.

That a slave in this peculiar law—that when a man has set his heart on exposing some person to punishment, he may not expose his son in his stead.

That a man may not expose his children, nor deal

with regard to life, he shall have peace. The rugged scenes of war shall not sweep over him; his life shall not put in jeopardy. This

is not an emanation from the age and times around them—it was the invocation of Heaven.

The care to prevent retaliations and assesses of damages for personal destruction.

That the punishment of capital refuge is an other peculiarity of wisdom and benevolence.

The reiterated exhortations of honesty in dealing, and of equity in the administration of justice—and especially in respect of the poor.

For another example. The part of the north east face of whiggism, for southern whigs are zealous for 'protection' as northerners; and these same men have heretofore insisted that the tariff was necessary to the south as it is to the north, and no doubt correctly.

The Tariff—Protection.

The liberty party is now assailed with

great zeal by the charge of inconsistency in not joining the whigs in their cry about protection,

while that is asserted to be a northern measure adverse to the south. This is fallacious both in premises and conclusions.

It is the north east face of whiggism, for southern whigs are zealous for 'protection' as northerners; and these same men have heretofore insisted that the tariff was necessary to the south as it is to the north, and no doubt correctly.

The Tariff is not anti-slavery in its effects, and now, after multiplication has done its utmost, but a slight majority of the slave states are opposed to the out in existence.

They come out in tones of thunder, it is true, for the south, but before the

gaze of the children of Israel at every step, and stand out conspicuous through the Old Testament wherever one reads—and had the nation been pure as their laws required them to be, they would certainly have been a nation pre-eminently happy.—[Dr. Beecher.]

See the Ladies in N. York.

Anti-Slavery Fair.

The Ladies of Cazenovia have concluded to hold an Anti-Slavery Fair in this Village, on the evening of Friday, the 23d Dec. next.

From the character of the object we cannot but expect that the friends of humanity throughout the land will do their duty and make cheerful the fair.

We unhesitatingly and frankly invite all who love the cause of Righteousness and Freedom to cause with them their presence and patronage.

We sincerely hope that the general cry of "Hard times," will prevent no from attending. Remember your brethren and sisters in bonds, and come ye out and all, to the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Fair.

E. E. Myrick, Secretary.

To Dorsey, Esq.—C.

I learn from the Hon. John Thompson Mass., C. that his slave boy has left him. Dorsey will call on me to see him, he will hear the good news of his freedom.

GERRIT SMITH.

Peterboro, Nov. 11th, 1842.

Should the above notice be printed in all our Anti-Slavery papers, poor Dorsey might hear of it.

Fraternal Yours,

GERRIT SMITH.

THE BLIND OCTOGENARIAN OR FAITHFUL ABOLITIONIST.—Mrs. H. H. Thompson, a blind woman living in Waukegan, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, died last Saturday morning at the poor house for the poor homeless, fugitive slave, S pair of mittens and S 50 pair of stockings, and had them sent to Hirai Wilson in Upper Canada, to be distributed amongst her poor friendless countrymen, who have fled to Canada, says Alvan Eswart, in the Liberty Press."

Surely she hath done what she could." The citizens of Norfolk, with the Mayor at the head have called a public meeting to consider "the outrageous proceedings of the Abolitionists, and the High Sheriff, and other authorities of Boston, in the case of Mr. Jas. B. Gray, a citizen of that borough." The good people of Norfolk seem to think, because Virginia is disgraced by the existence of slavery, that the free State of Massachusetts, too, should rest under the same stigma.—[N. Y. American.]

The DIFFERENCE.—Memories from the Southern slaveholders have been constantly repeated and acted upon in the construction of the last tariff. Memorials from Northern wheat growers were referred to a committee a majority of whom were slaveholders and that was the last body heard from them!

2. This question of tariff and protection can never be settled as a party question. By the very structure and laws of the whig and democratic parties, whatever is made a leading subject with one, must be opposed by the other, otherwise one party would instantly lose its identity and be swallowed up by the other.

This came very near taking place at the last session of Congress on this question.—Had the democrats all voted for the tariff bill, party machinery would have moved sluggish enough now. So it will ever be; and while this is made a party question it must share the farts of parties, and thus the business of the country be perpetually deranged as it has been at frequently recurring periods for the last fifty years.

The whole controversy on this subject is not on the fact or degree of duties, but rather on the detail; and the parties are so divided among themselves on that point that neither could probably agree upon a bill. The

present tariff could never have been carried without the democrats. It is therefore not foolish, but highly pernicious to stake one's political future upon a party issue. Neither party can really expect to give permanency to the business of the country in that way.

The policy of the Liberty Party is the true one on this subject. Select wise, old, patriotic men—inseparable of courage, wisdom, and principle—men untrammeled and unawed by slavery, or any whose heads burn with the great principles of liberty, to tell them to go to Congress and act on a matter for the freedom, the wealth and honor of their country.

This is the course of wisdom, and possibly when, as now, there are "other great interests" demanding the immediate attention of the American people. How unmercifully to seek to save off the question of 'protection' to MEN, by contumacious about protection to bats! Bleeding humanitarians themselves are uprooted at our feet, and shall be diverted from throwing over it the Law of Law by a fruitless jangle about a tariff? Never by our country's shame!"

St. Domingo.

"We apprehend that the refusal of our government hitherto to acknowledge the independence of Hayti, does not proceed so much in the interest of the inhabitants of that country, that they obtained their liberty by fighting and exterminating their masters."—*Review of the Journal.*

At the time of the revolution in Hayti, St. Domingo, the population was about 800,000, of whom 600,000 were slaves, 400,000 were free blacks, and 42,000 were white.

At the beginning of the French revolution, the free blacks sent a deputation, with a petition to the French government to be allowed their civil rights; and on the 28th of March, 1794, a law was passed granting "all free persons with certain qualifications the right of voting." The Colonial legislature was elective, and a new assembly, rejecting the votes of blacks, and declared that the law did not apply to colored persons—that they would dare than share their political rights with the black race.—*Judge Gay.*

Part of the people of color collected under Oge, on their number, armed and determined to maintain their rights. In Oge's nominal Assembly, he says expressly, "I never comprehended in my claim the negroes in a state of servitude. We have no right but for the execration of the decree of March 28th." The Assembly answered by shouts for battle, the blacks were repulsed, Oge was taken and broken the wheel; but the struggle continued and death was terribly avenged.

On the 15th May, 1793, the French Convention explicitly declared that "free colored sons were entitled to the rights of citizens." The planters, however, resisted until the whites and 10,000 blacks were destroyed; the free blacks had armed their own slaves, many belonging to the whites taking advantage of the disturbed state of the island. But, as the assembly became alarmed, on the 20th of Sept. 1791, issued a decree permitting the free blacks to equal political rights with the whites. Peace was at once restored and the free blacks added the planters in the obedience of their slaves.

But four days only, terminated the joy, for the 27th of Sept., news arrived of the decree of the French Convention, consequence of the clamors of the planters and the passing of an order for disarming colored population. They, however, riotously challenged their oppressors to their arms, and the war again raged.

France again changed her policy, and on April 17, 1812, passed a decree restoring civil rights to the free negroes, and three Commissioners with 6000 troops to force it. They assumed the Government, successfully maintained it against the planters, who, finding themselves defeated, applied England, then at war with France, to possess the island.

Says W. W. Harvey, Esq., Fellow Queen's Col. Eng., an opposer of immediate emancipation at the time, and who resided some time in Hayti, in this state of affairs, "the French Commissioners, to whom the command of the island had been intrusted, gave a proclamation of freedom, with Hayne of S. C., 'is this not a perpetual change that enslave the negroes? Let us, then, let Hayne please, only let that be permanent, and the north will prosper.' But permanent slavery under power is both naturally and morally impossible. The whigs, therefore, should come into the majority could do nothing effectual for the country, in this respect, for the slaveholders would soon overthrow their scheme should they adopt a wise course."

These are, however, other views of this subject, important to be considered.

1. The ever changing policy and necessities of slavery would render insecure and soon overthrown, as it has herefore done, any system of finance, however wise it might be.—Said Mr. Webster in his famous controversy with Hayne of S. C., "is this not a perpetual change that enslave the negroes? Let us, then, let Hayne please, only let that be permanent, and the north will prosper." But permanent slavery under power is both naturally and morally impossible. The whigs, therefore, should come into the majority could do nothing effectual for the country, in this respect, for the slaveholders would soon overthrow their scheme should they adopt a wise course."

2. This question of tariff and protection can never be settled as a party question. By the very structure and laws of the whig and democratic parties, whatever is made a leading subject with one, must be opposed by the other, otherwise one party would instantly lose its identity and be swallowed up by the other.

Here was the field where the heroes, saint and Christopher, displayed their unequal abilities, and won a fame as undying as Leontidas and Washington. They successfully preserved the colony to France, from whom they had received their liberty.

"Throughout the colonies," says Mr. Webster, "there was nothing that indicated a desire to avenge themselves of their former masters." With the power of exterminating former oppressors in their hands, the negroes say he, "gave every proof of industry, prudence, and content." They submitted cheerfully to law, diligently cultivated the soil, receiving the wages of their labor in possession of their freedom, were satisfied and happy.

The proslavery which instantly and peacefully gave 600,000 slaves their liberty, was done, was done in Sept. 1793, the British having landed on the 19th of the same month, harassed and worn out, they evacuated the island in 1793. The Colonial government had given shelter, and French power being required against England, the Committee returned to France, leaving the government under the brave and popular Toussaint, who says Col. Maleforn, "the whites lived

From the Emancipator.
Session of Congress.

The 27th Congress will commence its third and last session on Monday next. It is to be expected that the President Tyler's message will distinctly recommend a reduction of the tariff so as to admit of sufficient trade to afford a revenue for the support of the government. A warehousing system like that of England at the disposal of the cash dealers also, an Exchequer to make paper money plenty in every slaveholder's pocket; and finally, as the "crowing glory of the Anti-Slavery cause," the "abolition of the Annexation of Texas."—So, look out!

Mr. Adams has gone to his post, full of resolution to oppose this abominable scheme to the last. The Anti-Slavery party is now arrayed in calling themselves whigs, sustained him as they may, the iniquity will be defeated. It will, it will succeed, and the dissolution of the Union will probably follow.—Can any man doubt it?

The editor of the Liberator is constrained to say, that no provision has yet been made for defraying the expense incident to his attendance as a reporter, and until such provision is made, he cannot think of going to Washington. "Who goes to Washington on our own charges?"

Many persons have expressed very strong terms of censure of the conduct of the services as far as the Anti-Slavery cause was concerned. I would like to remind the Anti-Slavery cause of my residence of eight months at the federal capital during the last session, but only a few have testified the depth of their feelings by addressing the Anti-Slavery party. I am enough to say, I could not feed my family that, and cannot again run the risk I have alone. I know the Emancipator will be less interesting, but by the exchange of papers, I intend to keep them.

There will be a good deal of disappointment felt at this announcement. I have no doubt, but let those who would complain, ask themselves whether it is not better to have 7000 volunteers than 8000 men who are up the shorewood Clay vessel and carry it up among the rocks so high that nothing but a general deluge can ever make this piratical barque float again, broken in keel, deck and mast.

Valiant Massachusetts, with her 7000 men, is completing the work.

The Anti-Slavery party, which put forth her first concerted action, and had not 7000 volunteers in August 1840, has now 18,000 men over 40,000 strong. How great the change!

One of these great slaveholding parties has met with a Waterloo defeat. The overthrown party stripped of hope, is now willing to listen to reason, justice, and the cries of 2 1/2 millions of suffering slaves, and the sorrows of the wronged, and deeply abased North.

Now is the time for action—now is the time to call out our principles and our subscriptions for our papers. How is this to be done? We have a new paper, an able editor, and an industrious publisher, at Utica, in Central New York, and an organizing and fiscal agent. We have no regular lecturing agents in the field : but, notwithstanding slavery has made us too poor to hire agents to lecture, we feel assured that there are 4000 Liberal men throughout the country having even a small chance of trying for the re-election of Gov. Davis. "Scattering" is in a minority of 4,145. Morton's popularity over Davis is 1,689. After all the winning of the Wighs about the Liberty party, it is to be expected that the Anti-Slavery party will be successful in their efforts to call out together and organize from putting them down on a roll in these words:

"We, the Liberty party men of the town of _____, promise, for all offices, Town, County, State and National, to vote for genuine Liberty party Abolitionists for the purpose of abolishing slavery in the United States."

Then appoint a committee of three to collect the names of those who will sign the roll, and appoint one of our friends as Secretary to keep the roll and call meetings.

Then instead of paying large sums of money and sending 40 or 50 miles for a lecturer, at \$ 10 or 12 dollars expense ; who will only lecture once, and half it not been for Mr. Leavitt, Mr. Adams would have been immolated and the country would not have known it. Even his own colleagues deserted him but Leavitt stood by him. He prepared full and able reports of what was transpiring for the Boston Courier, as well as for his own paper, they flew over the land; other reporters were shamed into action, the country was roused, the slave power defeated and its victims rescued. Had it not been for Mr. Leavitt's pen at that moment, we might have been engaged in a bloody war. The nation owes him a debt of gratitude which will one day be realized.

Shall he be enabled to go again to Washington ? or will the tens of thousands of abolitionists withhold the trifling sum of one hundred dollars with which he could go?

Slavery, driven in desperation by anti-slavery, is now plotting darkly, and unless in irreconcilable designs are promptly revealed, the ruin of the country may and will be the consequence. SHALL MR. LEAVITT GO TO WASHINGTON ?—YES. "He must go. We call on every abolitionist in Maine to help, make up a purse in every town and send to this office in one week. We will pledge him \$25 from this state, and think he will get \$50. Mr. Adams has gone with determination to expose and oppose the slave power, particularly in its war upon Mexico, and Mr. Leavitt must stand by him. Come friends of liberty, the battle is too hot now to talk about hard times now. Take hold and help Leavitt must go to Washington.

Genesee Patriot.—Do not fail to read excellent articles from him on the first page.

The attack of the Kennebec Journal upon this worthy man, representing him as an audacious political demagogue, can only be explained by the moral incapacity of the editor to appreciate the exalted excellencies of his character. There is not a nobler man in the nation. His oratoriness is unbounded. His piety is modest and all-controlling, his talents of the highest order; his moral perception clear—he is one of God's noblemen. Father Ladd, the apostle of peace, declared him to be one of the most eminent philanthropists of the age. Yet the Journal, wallowing in the foul miasma and filth of pro-slavery politics, attempts to disparage such a man. There is great force in the warning of such men for their neighbors to keep out of the "dirty water" of such "politics."

The Second Week in January.—This is to be the week of the anniversary of the Mass. A.S. Society, and of a Convention for the nomination of a Liberty candidate for governor. It is to be a Grand Mass Meeting of the friends of Liberty in the state—the greatest rally, according to present appearances, ever held in the state. Look out for the second week in Jan.

A Friend Deceived.—The New York Herald is publishing Cullen. It is a perfect paradise; but its wealth is dependent on slave labor, and if that system were destroyed, it would soon run wild as it was in former ages!

That a paper containing such a sentiment is not universally scouted with contempt, shows strikingly the effects of slavery upon the hearts of people professing of liberty. Let us turn a paradise into a desolation! Such an editor is a far more dangerous enemy to his country than Arnold.

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.—This excellent paper has received a hearty welcome upon its appearance after an absence of some months. Why may not other denominations have at least one paper in N. England? The religious press is what is failing N. E. to slavery.

The "Macmillan's" also is received. It is a small but well filled monthly sheet issued by the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. Six copies for \$1.00.

Liberty men, ho! THE LAST TWO DAYS OF JANUARY.

Read, Maine, for New York, and take hold,
From the Liberator.

To the Liberty Party Voters of the State
of New York.

Concise, brave compatriots of the halloo's; Slavery is stung with the blows of 1842. Pursue the victories you have achieved. One hand is upon the shoulder of the master of England, another is upon the cash desk; also, an Exchequer to make paper money plenty in every slaveholder's pocket; and finally, as the "crowing glory of the Anti-Slavery cause," the "abolition of the Annexation of Texas."—So, look out!

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The colored people had little to oppose to the power of their enemies, but firm heart and a righteous cause. Poor, trained to slavery and not to arms, without necessary means, their country wasted by war, nothing sustained them but the motto, "Liberty or Death." The whole conflict was sanguinary in the extremes; and caused infinite suffering and courage they exhibited their foes, secured their liberty, and took possession of the island which their toils and sufferings had prepared.

This is the people whom our slavery-ridden country has treated with utmost contempt as abattoirs, and as unworthy of acknowledgment as a people; but because they gained their right by their pluck and bravery, for so little, it is a far more doubtful manner ; but because to acknowledge the meanness of enslaved men, is death to slavery. We trust the noble Republic of Hayti, which, against the opposition of the world has firmly maintained its independence for half a century, and with its millions of inhabitants, as too base for official interference, while that concentration of mercenary forces, secured their liberty, and took possession of the island which their toils and sufferings had prepared.

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Mr. Leavitt at Washington.

Our readers will see from the above what may be done in order to place that faithful and also sentinel of liberty at that important post. The importance of his being there cannot be estimated, but he cannot go unless he is sustained. See what he did last year.

The war party in Congress, made up of slaveholders, together with their northern and southern allies, who are not to go, will send in their contributions specifically for that purpose, I will go and stay as long as the supplies last, but it is a week.

Mr. Leavitt's pen at that moment, we wish him success.

We, the Liberty men of the town of _____, promise to spend the last two days in January in our town, in going in companies of 2 and 2, from house to house, conversing with the men and women on the subject of slavery, and giving reasons to the meet why they should join the Liberty party and vote its ticket, and in holding public meetings in several school districts and organizing the same in imminent labor in their own town.

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PETITIONS ! PETITIONS !

Below will be found forms of petitions, which are to be circulated in all the free states. The objects are legal and whenever reception there may meet in our legislature, their presentation will do great good. There is time now to have them extensively signed and sent in seasonably. Friends of liberty, rouse ! The Phillipsites are upon you. The slave owners are in your ears. Will you not work for his rescue? Ten thousand voices ought to cry in the ears of our legislature.

Grand Liberty Petition.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine :

The undersigned citizens of the State of Maine earnestly desire to free this Commonwealth and their posterity from the curse of this accursed institution, and to secure the citizens of this state from the danger of enslavement, respectfully pray your honorable body,

To forbid all persons holding office under and by virtue of the laws of this state, from assisting, aiding, or abetting the arrest or detention of any person claimed as a fugitive from slavery.

2. To prohibit all persons holding office under and by virtue of the laws of this state, from assisting, aiding, or abetting the arrest or detention of any person claimed as a fugitive from slavery.

3. To propose such amendments to the constitution of the United States as shall forever separate the people of Maine from all connection with slavery.

4. They also pray that our Senators in Congress may be instructed, and our representatives requested, to oppose utterly the annexation of Texas to the Union.

5. That the men whom the Bills of the first

Vol. of the Liberty Standard were sold, is SAMUEL MELVIN, of this town.

6. That Capt. Mr. Torrey go to Washington again as a reporter during this session of Congress? He did the cause of liberty a noble service last year. We wish to see him there again.

7. From the Emancipator.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

GOVERNOR.

The whole of the election was polled on 11,500 of which 6,600 are necessary to a choice. Gov. Morton is a minority of 2,456, and Gov. Davis in a minority of 4,145. Morton's popularity over Davis is 1,689. After all the winning of the Wighs about the Liberty party, it is to be expected that the Anti-Slavery party will be successful in their efforts to call out their friends to the polls.

Representative Election.

The returns are not in as yet of the going to press with the paper, so as to enable us to state the result. In several towns which we have heard from the Liberty men stand, and even increase their vote, but a large number of democrats backed out, and the whigs carried their whole ticket. At Lowell also, the whigs carried their ticket, and the democrats, which party will have the House. The whigs have a small majority, but probably not enough to overbalance the present democratic majority in the Senate of joint ballot, which will be decided by the vigilance of the friends of humanity, in England and the West Indies.

8. The British & A. S. A. Report says recently to the Governor and Council of Trinidad, recently, on arrival of a loss of "liberated Africans" after a voyage of 12 hours, without regard to their family ties, wages, or rights, to the planters of the Island. They were all "apprehended" in 26 hours after they landed! This bold attempt to revive slavery will be promptly met and put down by the vigilance of the friends of humanity, in England and the West Indies.

9. Messrs. Goldings, Sheldrake and other prominent abolitionists of Congress have yet to receive a vote for the election of a member of the 21st district, who has been a slaveholder for 12 years, without regard to their family ties, wages, or rights, to the planters of the Island. They were all "apprehended" in 26 hours after they landed! This bold attempt to revive slavery will be promptly met and put down by the vigilance of the friends of humanity, in England and the West Indies.

10. The Prize Fighters were sentenced yesterday in Westchester County, by Judge Rogers, as follows : Sullivan, two years at hard labor in the State Prison ; McClellan eight months in the county jail, and to pay a fine of six hundred dollars ; and Kensett, four months in the county jail, and to pay a fine of two hundred dollars.—[Tribute of Liberty.]

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Mr. Burnell is elected in No. 10, and there are 6 vacancies. The whole State will be represented in Congress, and the Anti-Slavery party will be represented in a large number of districts.

In No. 2, Rafton leads. Sabastopol by a narrow margin, and is followed by Mr. D. W. Dodge, the Whig candidate.

In No. 3, Mr. T. C. Treadwell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 4, Mr. J. D. Lovell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 5, Mr. J. C. T. Treadwell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 6, Mr. J. C. Treadwell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 7, Mr. J. C. Treadwell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 8, Mr. J. C. Treadwell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 9, Mr. J. C. Treadwell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 10, Mr. J. C. Treadwell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 11, Mr. J. C. Treadwell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 12, Mr. J. C. Treadwell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 13, Mr. J. C. Treadwell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 14, Mr. J. C. Treadwell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 15, Mr. J. C. Treadwell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 16, Mr. J. C. Treadwell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 17, Mr. J. C. Treadwell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 18, Mr. J. C. Treadwell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 19, Mr. J. C. Treadwell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 20, Mr. J. C. Treadwell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 21, Mr. J. C. Treadwell, a Whig, is elected. In No. 22, Mr. J. 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